



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY EDGAR SNOWDEN.

ALEXANDRIA:

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 23, 1859.

The subject of a Railroad from Warrenton to Fredericksburg, has again been started. A series of articles written by a citizen of Fauquier, in favor of that scheme, in 1854, have been published in pamphlet form, and extensively circulated. Mr. Edwin Robinson, the President of the Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Potomac Railroad Company, has also, published a letter in the Fredericksburg News, advocating the measure. He says:—

"The construction of the 29 miles between the Warrenton Junction and the road of this Company, cannot exceed in its cost the sum of \$300,000, and here the outlay is at an end. The motive power and official management is already secure at the hands of the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Company, on easy terms, &c."

He further adds that, in his opinion, "the income from the business over this branch would not be less than \$100,000 per annum, whilst the expenses attendant on the working of the road will not exceed the sum of \$30,000 per annum." And he concludes his letter as follows:—

"If two-fifths of the necessary amount can be raised in the country between Fredericksburg and Warrenton by subscription to the stock authorized to be raised for the purpose, I have little or no doubt, even if a State subscription cannot be obtained, that the large stockholders of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Company, will furnish such remaining subscription as may be requisite. This they will certainly do in the event that the Court of Appeals shall sustain in January next, when the case will be adjudicated, the claim of this Company for an infringement of its charter by the Virginia Central Railroad Company. On this head I have an assurance, and I know that but for the failure of the proper tribunals thus far to terminate the matter satisfactorily to the stockholders of this Company, an extension of the Road of the Company to the Valley of Virginia, would long since have been consummated."

The attention of our own citizens, and others interested in existing Railroads, will, doubtless, be drawn to this matter—and, for the present, the statement above given, will suffice for that object.

In his recent charge to the grand jury, in Washington, Judge Crawford addressed himself to a subject, paramount in importance, and made the following, just remarks:—

"If the young men, who are to be the future men of the country, were brought up with a more decided home rule, and compelled (when compulsion was necessary) to devote themselves to the acquisition of skill in some useful and respectable occupation, there would be less occupation for courts and juries. The engagements and habits of the boy will cling to the man, and upon his education and training under the domestic roof, will depend his standing and character, and his usefulness to the reverse in life."

The arrivals from Europe are rapid and constant, and furnish us with the current reports from the seat of war, without much interval, in which properly to arrange the details, or give the official statements from different parties engaged in the contest.—We have to take the accounts as they come, and make from them the most correct history of the important events now transpiring, that we can prepare from the crude materials thrown on our hands. The French and Sardinians, whatever may be the drawbacks to their reports and bulletins, are evidently, so far, carrying all before them, and gradually but slowly pushing the Austrians from Italy. Both the Emperor of the French, and the King of Sardinia, are gaining military laurels, which they much covet and desired.

A note from a gentleman of Macao, holding high official position, says that four thousand coolies have been sent, in the first three months and a half of the present year, from Macao, mostly to Cuba, and he gives the names of American vessels which have conveyed or are conveying them. The New York Commercial declares that many of these coolies are kidnapped, and that they suffer horrible privations on their voyage to Cuba, and much injustice and cruelty when they reach their destination.

A young lady in Medina county, Illinois, was recently thrown into a trance, and her friends, supposing her dead, prepared for her funeral. Her brother came to look at the corpse, as he thought, but fortunately saw signs of life, and saved his sister from premature interment. The young lady soon recovered, and is now quite well.

The National Intelligencer speaking of the "news," frequently sent from Washington to the newspapers in the large Atlantic cities, says, that it has become a prime part of every vigilant correspondent's "activity," to contradict to-day the intelligence he had "exclusive-ly" forwarded yesterday.

A respectable and worthy citizen of Ohio, formerly a U. S. Deputy Marshal, has been turned out of a church, in Zanesville, Ohio, for having "aided in arresting a runaway slave." They can turn him "out of church"—but what then?

Authentic accounts from the Haron district, in Canada, state that great distress exists among the inhabitants in that region, for want of food, and that unless immediate relief be obtained, actual starvation will ensue.

The catch of Mackerel, on the Eastern coast, this season, is said to be good. This, in default of over supply of Herring, is good news.

The City Council of New York has appropriated \$5,000, for expenses of the celebration of the approaching Fourth of July, in New York.

The Richmond Enquirer says:—"The friends of Governor Wise are determined that the voice of Virginia shall not be misrepresented at Charleston. They regard their own favorite as the most available of all the candidates for the Presidency, and as the choice of Virginia. They intend to test this opinion fairly. And if the issue shall prove that Mr. Hunter, instead of Governor Wise, is the choice of the State, they intend that Mr. Hunter shall receive the vote of the State and will unite to give it to him."

The health of New Orleans continues remarkably good for the season. As yet there has not been a single death from yellow fever, and physicians of extended practice assert that they have failed to detect the slightest indications of the fearful malady. The papers are encouraged to believe that the city will escape the visitation of its dreadful scourge this year.

The Seneca (Indian) nation of the Cattaraugus and Allegheny reservations, recently held a general election of officers for the ensuing year. The contest was an animated one, although it does not seem that the nation is yet so far advanced in political science as to be divided into regular organized parties. The two tickets in the field were the "Young Men's" and the "Peoples."

The New York Journal of Commerce has received letters from Singapore to April 10th, giving accounts of the cruel and murderous persecutions of missionaries and Christians in Cochinchina, and the occupation by a combined French and Spanish force, naval and military, of Touron, about ten miles below Hue, the capital of the kingdom.

The Sopori Land and Mining Company, and the Arizona Land and Mining Company, has been organized, with ample capital, under the direction of leading business men, for operations in Arizona, where they have purchased large grants of land.

Middlesex County, Va., has but three lawyers: R. L. Montague, Joseph Christian and A. B. Evans. The first is elected Lieutenant Governor, the second to the State Senate, and the third to the House of Delegates.

The Rock Island correspondent of the Press and Tribune, says, the Mississippi Railroad bridge at Rock Island, was seriously injured on Saturday night, by the crossing of a heavy train.

The newspapers report that Gen. Walker is still busy about new filibustering movements—and that he still intends to strike for Nicaragua.

The Express System of the United States. In No. 27 of the Mount Vernon Papers, published in the N. Y. Ledger, Mr. Everett gives an interesting account of the origin and growth of the Express system of the United States. His attention was first called to the subject, on embarking from New York for South Carolina and Georgia, more than a year ago, where the arrival and unloading of Adams' Express wagons, drawn by sleek, powerful horses, attracted his notice, and induced him to investigate the subject.

Mr. Everett separates the Express system from the commercial and manufacturing exchanges of the country. The latter are for the carriage of articles of bulk; the former for the transit of comparatively small parcels of value, some of which he thus enumerates:—"A volume transmitted to a friend at a distance; a watch sent up to town to be repaired; a daguerotype of an absent relative; an engraving in a gift frame; specie balances interchanged by banks in critical times; a small sack of hams of Southern curing and flavor; a piece of plate as a bridal present to a distant friend; a pair of shoes of metropolitan fabric; specimens of natural history fossil, pickled, recent; live rats, snakes, the boxes judiciously marked 'to be handled with care'; delicate flowers, such as sublimated fuchsias, despatched to the interior in fresh salmons from the Penobscot tucked in ice, or a mask from Sault St. Marie; a buffalo robe from the plains; a box of Cincinnati or St. Louis Champagne; patent medicines in great quantities; at some seasons, mountain piles of newspapers, the "Ledger" overtopping them all; picked oysters for the craving West; denied that luxury by nature; a box of Congressional documents; in a word, every conceivable article of convenience or necessity, the growth or manufacture of every part of the country, despatched by interest, duty, friendship, or affection to the other."

The convenience of the system, says Mr. Everett, is particularly felt by newspaper publishers and readers, in the facility with which periodicals are transmitted during the stormy weather in autumn and winter, when the ordinary freight trains are not to be depended on. After alluding to the inconvenience which was felt in former days, in transmitting small parcels, he shows the system of the old stage coaches, and the dependence which had to be placed on private persons who happened to be chance passengers, in taking charge of valuable parcels, he proceeds thus:—

"This very important state of things gradually passed away, with the extension of Rail Roads through the country. The change at first was slow, for though Rail Roads had made considerable progress by 1830, the first regular express in the United States was started between New York and Boston in 1839. It was projected by Wm. F. Harnden who gave up a place as conductor upon the Boston and Providence Railroad, and commenced business as a travelling messenger between the cities just named. His enterprise, like most important enterprises, began upon a small scale. Mr. Harnden was able at first to transport the articles confided to him in a valise, and distributed them on foot in the two cities that formed the field of his labors."

He then arrives at the year 1840, when Mr. Alvin Adams, in connection with Mr. P. C. Burke, embarked in the business. Mr. Adams was a poor boy who came from Vermont to Boston to seek his fortune. On the retirement of Mr. Burke from the concern shortly after Mr. Adams associated himself with Ephraim Farnsworth in the business in New York, since when it has grown to its present dimensions, conveying daily goods that may be estimated at millions in value.

"His lines of communication, as I have been informed, run from as far as New Orleans, but not as far as St. Louis. By friendly or territorial limits extend from Boston to New York; from New York to Pittsburgh via Philadelphia; from Pittsburgh to Cleveland, Ohio, and thence to Cincinnati; from Cincinnati to Indianapolis, and thence to St. Louis. The points upon these several lines are common to Adams' and the other Expresses. All South and West of them is, by means of understanding, within the territorial limits of Adams' Express; all North of these lines is served by the present time, as I learn from the same authentic source, Adams' Express employs 3,783 men; it has 972 agencies, and its messengers travel daily 40,152 miles on the railroads and the steamers; a distance equal to once round the globe and two-thirds round it a second time."

## News of the Day.

"To show the very age and body of the times."

The refusal of certain Virginia postmasters to send returns of elections to the Secretary of State, without prepayment of postage, has led to a correspondence with the Post Office Department, and the offending postmasters are directed to forward the packages, charging the proper amount of postage, but not to insist upon prepayment. This is a precedent for coming elections.

The Nashville Patriot states that Henry Wright, esq., of Lexington, Tenn., died recently, at the hospital near that city, where he had been removed from the Lunatic Asylum. Mr. Wright was arrested last winter, charged with forging land warrants, and, in the course of the charge, preying upon a mind conscious of innocence, unseated his reason, and he was sent to the Lunatic Asylum. Death has intervened before his mental malady could be healed, and his innocence established in a court of justice.

No less than 600 convicts were placed in the new State Prison, at San Quentin, California; and on the night of May 21st, fourteen of the most desperate and hardened of them effected their escape. The mortar in the partition walls between the cells was not quite dry, and they found but little difficulty in picking the bricks out. They descended into the blacksmith's shop, and then completed their preparations for scaling the outer wall, which they successfully accomplished by means of a plank.

A singular duel took place in Montreal last week. One of the City Councillors was accosted in the street by a stranger, who told him he was no gentleman. The Councillor ordered the stranger to leave, and, at ten paces, the stranger drew weapons; they got into a carriage, rode to a suitable spot, and the stranger was wounded. The Councillor had to use his spectacles, being a man of advanced age. He has no idea who his antagonist was. Both non compos, no doubt.

The proportion of clergymen to the population of the United States is as 1 to 863.—New Hampshire takes the lead in supporting preachers, as she has one to every 490 persons. Connecticut comes next, with one to every 526 persons. All the New England States support one clergyman to less than 600 persons. New York has one to every 722.

In the Supreme Court, at East Cambridge, on Monday, Miriam Y. Heath was brought up for sentence. It will be remembered that she, with her brother, were convicted in June last of murder in the second degree, having killed their father, Joshua Heath, at Dracut in January, 1858. She was sentenced to imprisonment for life in the house of correction.

It appears that the late Baron Von Humboldt, naturally apprehensive of the injustice which too often follows the decease of illustrious men—who are no sooner dead than their private letters and garbled portions of their writings are, from vanity or cupidity, given to the public—left a dying request to protect his memory from such indiscretions.

The peach crop, everybody will be glad to learn, will be a first rate one, to all appearance. The Smyrna (Delaware) Times, of a recent date, says: "It is now apparent, as the season advances, that the peach crop has not been injured as much as was at first anticipated. In some localities the crop has been benefited rather than injured."

Mr. George Terry, of Leeds, England, who in 1839, became Grand Master of the Odd Fellows and Treasurer for fifty lodges in the Leeds District, and Chairman and Treasurer of the Widows and Orphans, has absconded lately, having become a defaulter to the extent of from twenty to twenty-five thousand dollars!

Major Ben McCulloch, late United States Marshal of Texas, upon setting up his accounts with the Government, found due him \$18.06 more than he claimed. During the several years he was in office, he disbursed \$160,000 for the Government, and collected, under executions and judgments, about half a million more.

Postmaster-General Holt expresses his determination to investigate fully the charges of fraud upon, and abuses in his Department. Instructions have been given to the agents throughout the country for this purpose.

A telegraphic dispatch from Boston states that the new ship Nelly Southard, (of Richmond, Me.), was totally lost on the 14th instant, on Grand Menan. Crew saved.

Madame Willis, "an astrologist," or fortune teller, has been arrested in Pittsburgh, charged with cheating and defrauding various credulous persons.

Naturalized Russian Citizens. LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, St. Petersburg, May 14, 1859.

I ask that you will make known through your journal to the United States residing in the States of Louisiana and Mississippi, who were formerly Russian subjects, that it is very imprudent for them to leave the United States with the intention of returning temporarily to Russia, unless they have previously made the necessary inquiries as to permission from the Russian Government.

Many such citizens are under the impression that the Emperor Alexander II. of Russia has proclaimed an unqualified amnesty; but such is not the case. The distinguished Russian Minister Baron Brunnow, has indicated that his government has never destroyed its "black list," and that if the surname of an applicant for a rise upon his passport is found upon that list, the rise may not be granted.

In consequence of the present military preparations in Russia, its Government will doubtless be stricter now than ever. Very respectfully, E. G. W. BUTLER, JR.

From Pike's Peak Gold Mines.

LEAVENWORTH, June 21.—The express, eight days from Denver city, has arrived with a large mail and \$500 in gold dust. The previous extraordinary reports of gold discoveries are fully confirmed.

Horace Greeley arrived out and visited Gregory's diggings. He had signed a public communication endorsing the richness of the claims. Thousands were pouring into the place.

Thirteen companies given in Mr. Greeley's published letter, show their highest day's yield to be five hundred and ten dollars. A company from South Bend, Indiana, has taken out 3,000 pennyweights with a sluice, in three weeks.

## STILL LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER PERSIA.

Later from the Seat of War.—Another Austrian Reverse.—The Austrians driven from Marignano, with a Loss of 1,200 Prisoners.—The Austrians Retreating across the Adige.—Defeat of the British Ministry in the House of Commons.

New York, June 21, 9 P. M.—The steamer Persia has arrived from Liverpool, with dates to Saturday, 11th instant, three days later than the advices per Kangaroo.

The steamer Arago arrived out on the 9th inst., and the steamer Weser on the 10th.

The U. S. frigate Cumberland was at Madeira on the 1st of June.

George Bailey, esq., editor of the National Era, in Washington, died on board the Arago. Later accounts from Italy say the Austrians have met with another reverse, having been driven from Marignano, (a town of some 4,000 inhabitants, 11 miles southeast of Milan,) with the loss of 1,200 prisoners.

The British ministry have been defeated in the House of Commons by a majority of 13. It was expected they would resign on the 11th inst.

A British sloop-of-war had been captured in a tornado on the African coast, and one hundred and seven lives were lost. The captain and twenty-six of the crew were saved.

THE BATTLE OF MAGENTA.—The details of the battle of Magenta are being slowly received. They do not change the complexion of the previous accounts. The losses have undoubtedly been severe on both sides.

The Austrian official account only acknowledges four to five thousand killed and wounded, but says the enemy lost fully half as much again.

It was reported, but not confirmed, that Gen. Gyalud had been dismissed from the command of the Austrian army, and Gen. Hess appointed commander-in-chief.

MOVEMENTS OF THE AUSTRIANS.—The Austrians have retreated beyond the river Adige. Their headquarters were near Cremona at last accounts.

The Austrians were driven from Marignano by Gen. Baraguay d'Hilliers, who took 1,200 prisoners.

Pavia was evacuated, as already stated. Napoleon and the King of Sardinia entered Milan on the 8th, and still remained there. They were enthusiastically received.

The latest accounts say the Allies were advancing from Milan, and that Prussia showed signs of aiding Austria.

ENGLAND.—The vote of confidence motion was carried by a vote of 323 to 310. Nothing was known as to the expected change in the ministry when the Persia sailed.

A meeting of the Atlantic Telegraph Company has adopted the report already published, accepting the government agreement for raising a new capital of £500,000.

The Red Sea cable broke and was lost, 60 miles from Cape Sidero.

FRANCE.—The Paris Bourse was depressed, and the funds were lower. The 3 per cent. closed at 73 1/2.

The Bank of France has gained specie to the amount of £2,000,000 sterling during the present month.

INDIA.—The mails from Calcutta of May 5th, and Hong Kong of April 23d, had reached England. The advices were unimportant.

At Calcutta, exchanges were unaltered. At Shanghai, exchanges were quoted at 68. 8d.

THE LATEST.—The British ministry do not resign on Saturday. The House of Commons had adjourned till Friday.

It was reported that the Prussian army would be mobilized, and that Prussia would soon take part in the conflict. It was said that she was negotiating for the passage of troops through Germany.

The Austrians were at Lodi, and the Allies at last accounts were advancing.

Gen. Garibaldi had beaten an Austrian force at Brescia.

THE BATTLE OF MARIGNANO.—Five hundred Zouaves were killed or wounded at Marignano. The Austrians lost 1,500 men, and had 1,200 made prisoners. The battle lasted nine hours.

The armies were preparing for another general engagement.

The official Austrian correspondence of the 10th, states that the Austrian army was continuing its retreat beyond the Adige, and that its headquarters were at Cavazzogno, before Cremona.

A special dispatch to the London Times, says that, on the 8th, the second Austrian army had its headquarters at Codogno, on the Adige.

It turns out that Marshal Canrobert was not wounded at all, at Magenta. All accounts of the battle give the great glory of the day to Gen. McMahon. He had no orders to proceed to Magenta, but he heard the roar of the battle, and rushed on and saved the army.

At the battle of Marignano, the Austrians were entrenched, Gen. Baraguay d'Hilliers sent them to dislodge them. He took the village with little loss. No details have been received. Gen. Benedek commanded the Austrians. Gen. Urban is said to have effected his retreat by Cassano.

The Austrians evacuated Laveno, abandoning their material of war, and taking shelter in vessels in the Swiss waters.

The King attended mass at the Cathedral of Milan on the 9th, when a Te Deum was sung. Subsequently he rode through the city, when the enthusiasm of the people was indescribable.

The King issued a proclamation to the Lombards, saying, their independence having been secured, a regime liberal and durable would be established. He eulogizes Napoleon, and calls on the Lombards to join them on the battle field.

The London Post's Paris correspondent says that over 4,000 of the prisoners taken from the Austrians are Italians, who took the earliest opportunity to give themselves up. They were always placed in front and threatened by the Croats in the rear if they did not give up.

The Swiss government has ordered the immediate fortification of their Austrian frontiers.

Three Austrian armed transports, with vessels in tow, had been stopped in the Swiss waters, and surrendered.

The Emperor of Austria has issued a proclamation to his subjects in Tyrol and Vorarlberg calling them to arms to defend the most righteous cause for which the sword was ever drawn.

The Duchess of Parma had quitted the Duchy, leaving the government to the municipality and releasing the troops from their oath of allegiance to the municipality. She had dispatched a deputation to the King of Sardinia requesting him to accept the government.

A Hungarian Legion was organized at Turin.

Naples. NAPLES, May 31.—For the last two days Naples has been in a state of unusual confusion. Thousands of people have come in from the country to see the great show, a King lying in state.

Around the palace the streets have been almost impassable, notwithstanding the efforts of the cavalry, who rode up and down, to maintain order, but in the midst of all this crowding and disorder, the predominant feeling as far as I could find from externals, was curiosity and nothing more.

I have not heard one word of compassion, or regret, or affection, escape from a single person, though I must in truth observe that there were many who were attached to the man, not the King, Ferdinand. The body or what is exhibited as the body of the late Sovereign, was brought into Naples at midnight on Saturday, surrounded by a number of the body guard.

During the night of Sunday the palace gates were open at intervals to admit the vast crowds who were waiting outside. In the room of the Viceroy, on a lofty catafalque, surmounted by a canopy of state, now lie the mortal remains of Ferdinand. The whole ceremonial has been conducted with the strictest rigor of Spanish etiquette, with the exception of the attendants asking the lifeless body questions, as of a living man, and requiring to know what were his Majesty's wishes.

As I despatch this letter the procession is moving from the palace to the Church of Santa Chiara; all the forts round the bay are firing salutes at intervals of two minutes in honor of his Majesty's ships the Centurion and Terrible, and the United States frigate Walahah, are joining. It would be tedious to describe the long ceremonial which has taken place is about to take place.

In a few hours the body of Ferdinand II., late King of the Two Sicilies, will repose in the vaults of his ancestors underneath the Church of Santa Chiara.

In a few days the curtain will be drawn up which conceals the policy of the new Sovereign. It is impossible to describe the extreme impatience which exists to ascertain what will be done; the looks and words of those who approach the palace are scrutinized, and merely formal decrees criticised with a severity which can only be excused by the long sufferings of the Neapolitans and the intense interest they feel in the future of their new Sovereign.

A new era is dawning upon them—whether for good or for evil is as yet unknown.

His Majesty himself, all agree in saying, does not speak; he listens, and appears to reflect; by nature uncommunicative, he is more reserved than ever; and, if report be true, feels deeply the responsibility under which he labors.

On Saturday last an order of the day was read to the soldiers announcing that the government meant to observe a strict neutrality in the present war.

The Italian Quadrille.

As Danced between the French and Austrian Armies.—Our Own Correspondent informs us that the following have been the movements of the two armies for the last ten days.

As they are now perfect in their steps, it is supposed they will shortly begin to take a few fresh ones.

The Austrians advance. The French retire. The French advance. The Austrians retire. They change sides, and repeat the same figure several times.

They are down the middle. They join arms, cross bayonets, seize each other in the best way they can, and choose corners for some considerable time.

Both armies to a breath. Opposite sides advance, meet half-way, salute one another, and then retire to their original places.

Quadrille led by Louis Napoleon. Cavalry led by Victor Emmanuel. General Bonaparte d'Albion. Grand gallop round the country. As soon as the quadrille is over, they begin again.

THE MUNICIPALITY OF MILAN TO THE KING OF SARDEGNA.—The municipality of Milan, in their address to Victor Emmanuel, delivered in the presence of the Emperor Napoleon, said:—

"The municipality of Milan, are proud in being able to use its precious privilege of being the interpreter of their fellow citizens at this grave crisis. They are willing to renew the past of 1848, and to proclaim again before the Italian nation the great fact which has required eleven years for a full development in the intelligence and hearts of the people."

"The annexation of Lombardy to Piedmont is the first step in the new way of public right which allows nations to be free to dispose of their own destinies. The heroic Sardinian army and our brave allies, who stood in reserve, moving slowly beside him, the Adriatic, will soon achieve the magnificent enterprise."

"Receive, sire, the homage of the town of Milan at our hands, and believe that our hearts belong entirely to you. Our cry is, 'The King and Italy forever!'"

RECEIVED AN ASSORTMENT OF VERY NEW style DRILLINGS. Also, the ALPACA and LINEN COATS—very low for cash.

W. D. MASSEY, No. 92 King St.

## The Occupancy of Milan.

Twice within the last seventy years, the French have seized the capital of Lombardy; first, on the 15th May, 1796, and five days after the terrible passage of the bridge of Lodi, when the army of the Republic, to quote the words of the young conqueror of Italy.

"descended like a torrent from the summit of the Appennines and overwhelmed and dispersed everything which opposed their progress."

On that occasion Napoleon made a triumphant entry amid the acclamation of the citizens, who hailed him as the regenerator of Italy. To the Italians, writes an eminent historian describing this scene, Napoleon appeared "as the hero who was to achieve their liberation from Transalpine oppression and bring back the glorious days of Roman virtue. Even the coolest heads began to turn at the brilliant career thus begun by a general not yet six and twenty years of age, and the boundless anticipations of future triumph of which he spoke with prophetic certainty."

From every part of Italy the young and ardent flocked to Milan; fairs and festivities gave token of the universal joy; every word and look of the conqueror was watched; the patriots compared him to Scipio and Hannibal, and the ladies on the popular side knew no bounds to their adulation."

Four years afterwards, says the Journal of Commerce, and during the celebrated campaign of Marengo this scene was nearly repeated. Murat had effected a passage of the Ticino at Belfolara, which is only a few miles from Magenta, on the great road from Turin to Milan, the Austrians retired without serious opposition, and Napoleon made his second triumphant entry into Milan, where he was received with transports of joy by the populace and the Democratic party. This event took place on the 23d of June, 1800, just before the great battles of Montebello on the 9th, and Marengo on the 14th of June, and exactly fifty-nine years and two days before the engagement at Magenta.

The London Press on the War.

The Daily News remarks that all cavil respecting the battle of Magenta, is silenced by the fact that the Austrian army retreated from the field, and that the capital of Lombardy is in the hands of the allies, which indicates the clear and marked progress of the allied army. They are now in Milan. Pavia is evacuated. Gen. Urban's corps is dispersed, and Garibaldi is everywhere successful, and the main body of the Austrian army is falling back.

The Advertiser accuses the French dispatches of misrepresentation, because they do not tally with the Austrian bulletins. The Times denotes a leader to the French position in Italy, and though it does not regard Napoleon there as having covered himself with glory, says that hitherto he has made good his advance, and worked out a steady success.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Passports are now issued at the rate of thirty a day. It may not be generally known that the Secretary of State is alone authorized to grant and issue passports and cause passports to be granted, issued and verified in foreign countries, by such American diplomatic or consular officers, and under such rules, as the President shall designate and prescribe, and in all cases to citizens of the United States only.—The issuing of passports without authority is a penal offence.

Walden Porter, of Boston, is the lowest bidder for supplying the various kinds of coal required at the U. S. navy-yards. His bids are a shade under those of Bacon & Co., of Philadelphia.

I hear that a Mr. Blitt is the lowest bidder for supplying lumber.

Plummer, who was convicted of murder and piracy, and sentenced to Boston to be hung on Friday, has been respite by the President until the 8th of July.

A Foolish and Disgraceful Trick. It appears that the long and detailed account published by the Oswego Palladium of the falling of a monster aurochs in the vicinity of that city, was a falsehood from beginning to end, prepared and published by the editor of the Palladium with the design of deceiving the public. He acknowledged his guilt, and excuses himself by saying that "he only meant to play off a good joke."

We do not know, says the Washington Constitution, what that gentleman's peculiar ethics may be; but we consider such "jokes" as disgraceful frauds, calculated to stamp the paper that publishes them, in the minds of all honest men, as one unworthy of public confidence.

German National Convention.

A German National Convention met a few days since at Cleveland, Ohio. The purpose of this Convention, as set forth in its call, was to take into consideration the propriety of organizing a separate political party.—About one hundred and twenty